775. THE NUMBER 41.

NIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

INTELLIGENCER.

VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. — Hor.

RS at their Office; where Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGI-ND, will be gratefully received and duly inſerted. — Advertiſements of a moderate each Week after. — Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per ANNUM.

of it, in which it was ſtipulated, that, in caſe of a rupture, ſix months ſhould be allowed to the individuals of both nations to retire freely to their reſpective countries with their goods and effects, which I order ſhall be kept and obſerved punctually with the Morocco ſubjects; being perſuaded that that Prince will obſerve the ſame with reſpect to mine. And whereas lately, the King of Morocco having ſent me ſome Spaniſh captives, which he had obtained from the regency at Algiers, I did order the Alcaide who brought them, that not only all the Morocco Moors, who by having been taken on board Algerine veſſels were priſoners in Carthagena, ſhould be delivered up, but alſo all the wounded and old Algerines who were there; I am deſirous that theſe unhappy people ſhould effectually have their liberty, and be conveyed to the kingdom of Morocco, as was intended, notwithſtanding the new ſtate of affairs which has ariſen, being moved thereto by the pity with which I conſider their fate, and becauſe they ſhould not be prejudiced by an event in which they have no concern; wherefore, and in conſequence of all that has been ſtated, I order, that the peace between thoſe dominions and theſe ſhall be held to be broken, and the war be renewed, and that the ſubjects of the King of Morocco, ſhall not be diſturbed in their free turn to their country, with their goods and effects, for which I grant the term of ſix months, counting from the day of the publication of this Cedula, for ſuch is my will. Dated at San Lorenzo el Real, October 23, 1774.

I THE KING,

GERONIMO DE GRIMALDI.

A particular Account of FLAX SEED exported in 1775. from the ports of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

N. B. The Quantity from Philadelphia was taken from the Cuſtom Houſe Books, 1ſt February.

To NEWRY,			
From NEW-YORK,		Hhds.	
The Liberty,		1073	
Duke of Leinſter,		599	
Robert,		962	
Live Oak,		709	
Free Maſon,		567	
Peter,		373	
			4283
From PHILADELPHIA,			
Minerva,		700	
Renown,		930	
Recovery,		213	
Charlotte,		562	
			2405
From BALTIMORE,			
Friendſhip,		467	
Lord Dunluce,		557	
			1024
			7712
To LONDONDERRY,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The America,		1451	
Hannah,		1007	
Hill,		932	
Roſe,		910	
Jupiter,		710	
			5010
From PHILADELPHIA,			
The Minerva,		1000	
Alexander,		727	
Mary,		623	
Duke of York,		606	
George,		609	
Endeavour,		132	
			3697
From BALTIMORE,			
The Hibernia,		150	
			8857
To GALWAY,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Anne,		700	
Peggy,		500	
Julian,		361	
			1561
To DROGHEDA,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Monimia,			800
To DUBLIN,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Iſabella,		760	
John,		508	
Galway Packet,		478	
Mary and Suſanna,		462	
Lord Camden,		560	
Duke of Leinſter,		916	
			3624
			22554

Carried forward			22554
From PHILADELPHIA,			
The Catharine,		890	
Matty,		428	
			1318
From BALTIMORE,			
The Hope,		236	
			1554
To SLIGO,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Charlotte,		1093	
Diana,		400	
			1493
From PHILADELPHIA,			
The Betſey,		542	
			2035
To BELFAST,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Jane and Iſabella,		656	
James and Mary,		321	
			977
From PHILADELPHIA,			
The Proſperity,		704	
			1681
To CORK,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Lord Camden,		440	
Mary and Suſanna,		218	
Needham,		100	
			758
From BALTIMORE,			
The Potomack,		200	
			958
To LETTERKENNY,			
From PHILADELPHIA,			
The Hope,			832
To COLERAIN,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The Betſey and Helen,			750
To LARNE,			
From NEW-YORK,			
The James and Mary,			240
Total,			30603

Amount ſhipped in the Year 1775,

From NEW-YORK	19496
From PHILADELPHIA	9697
From BALTIMORE,	1610
	30603

Amount ſhipped in the Year 1774,

From NEW-YORK,	15400
From PHILADELPHIA,	12160
From BALTIMORE,	2940
	30500

As the intereſt of the North Continent of America may be greatly affected by the conduct of any one Colony, and the Aſſembly of New-York lately refuſed even to conſider the Proceedings of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS; it is thought proper, previous to remarks intended to be hereafter publiſhed, to give a liſt of the preſent Legiſlators of that Province, which has been lately obtained from a well informed Friend.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

CADWALLADER COLDEN, now in his eighty-eighth year, and well known for his zeal for iſſuing the ſtamped papers in 1765.

The COUNCIL.

Mr. Horſemanden, The chief Juſtice, with a ſalary of 500l. ſterling per annum, out of the American Revenue in the Boſton Box, and 300l. per annum allowed by the aſſembly, both which he receives.

Mr. Watts, A merchant, and native of New-York, agent for the money contract, and brother in law to Brigadier de Lancey.

Mr. De Lancey, Brigadier General of the militia, and father in law to Sir William Draper, and brother to Lady Warren, whoſe daughter married Col. Fitzroy brother to the Duke of Grafton.

Mr. Apthorp, a native of Boſton, ſon of the late Mr. Apthorp of that town, related by his wife to Mrs. Gage, and formerly a contractor.

Mr. Morris, Formerly a Lieutenant Col. in the army, came here with General Braddock, married Judge Phillips's daughter, and then ſold out.

Mr. Smith, a native of New-York,—a Lawyer,—— ſon of Judge Smith, deceaſed, has a ſon in law in the army, is uncle to Mrs. Maturin, widow of General Gage's late Secretary, and has a brother in law at preſent Brigadier Major to General Gage.

Mr. Wallace, A merchant from Ireland, greatly connected with the army.

Mr. White, A merchant from England, formerly agent Victualler for the navy, and one of the late Agents for vending the Eaſt-India Company's Tea at the port of New-York.

Mr. Axtel, a native of Jamaica, deſcended from Col. Axtel, who guarded the High Court of Juſtice, at the trial of King Charles the Firſt.

Mr. Cruger, ſon in law to Brigadier de Lancey, a merchant.

Mr. Jauncey, Son of one of the city members. Maſter of the Rolls. Married a daughter of Mr. Elliot, Collector of the port of New-York, brother to Sir Gilbert Elliot, one of the Carlton houſe Junto.

THE PRESENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the City of New-York.

John Cruger the preſent Speaker, a merchant, uncle to the Counſellor who married Brigadier de Lancey's daughter, and to one of the preſent members for Briſtol, in parliament.

James de Lancey, Nephew to Brigadier de Lancey, and brother in law to Governor Penn.

James Jancey, A merchant, father to the counſellor, who married Sir Gilbert Elliot's neice.

Jacob Walton, a merchant, brother in law to Mr. Cruger, the Councellor, and nephew to the Speaker.

RICHMOND County.

Benjamin Seaman, A Shop-keeper, Col. of the militia, and judge of the county during pleaſure, and father in law to the clerk of the county, who holds his office likewiſe during pleaſure.

Chriſtopher Billop, A Farmer, who married Col. Seaman's daughter.—Alſo a Col. of the militia.

KING'S County.

Simon Bœrum, Clerk of the county, and one of the Delegates at the General congreſs.

John Rappalje, Col. of the militia,—a Farmer.

QUEEN'S County.

Zebulon Williams or Seamans, a Farmer, and captain in the militia,

Daniel Kiſſam, a Farmer, and Juſtice of the Peace during pleaſure.

SUFFOLK County.

Nathaniel Woodbull, a Farmer, Col. of the militia, and Judge of the Inferior court.

William Nicoll, Clerk of the county—a Lawyer.

WEST-CHESTER County.

Iſaac Wilkins, a native of Jamaica, educated under Dr. Cooper, at the New-York college, now ſtudying Divinity, and intending ſoon to go home for Epiſcopal Orders; likewiſe an intimate friend of Dr. Chandler of Elizabeth town.

John Thomas, Judge of the county during pleaſure.

Frederick Phillips, Col. of the militia, and brother in law to Col. Morris, the Counſellor.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, Col. of the militia.

DUTCHESS County.

Dirck Brinckerhoff, a Shop-keeper, and Col. of the militia.

Leonard Van Cleck, a Shop-keeper, and Col. of the militia.

ALBANY County.

Peter R. Livingſton, Col. of the militia, eldeſt ſon of the Proprietor of the manor of Livingſton, and brother in law to Mr. Duane, one of the Delegates, and nephew to Philip Livingſton, another of the Delegates; alſo brother in law to the Aid de Camp to Lord Piercy, now at Boſton.

Philip Schuyler, Col. of the militia, and firſt Judge of Charlotte county.

Jacob H. Ten Eyeck, a Juſtice of the peace, and father to the ſheriff of Albany county, both holding their offices during the pleaſure of the Governor.

Abraham Ten Brock, Col. of the militia, uncle to the Lord of the manor of Renſelaerwych, and brother in law to Philip Livingſton, Eſq; one of the Delegates at the Congreſs.

Jacobus Mynderſſe, a Farmer of Schenectady.

CUMBERLAND County.

Samuel Wells, Col. of the Militia, Judge of the Inferior Court, and father in law to Mr. Gale, Clerk of that county.

Crean Bruſh, a native of Ireland, practiſing the Law in Cumberland county, who ſold the Clerkſhip of the county to Judge Well's ſon in law.

TRYON County.

Guy Johnſon, Superintendant of Indian affairs, in the room of Sir William Johnſon, Col. of the militia, and Judge of the Inferior court.

Hendrick Frey, Col. of the militia, and a Juſtice of the Peace.

ULSTER County.

George Clinton, A Lawyer, and clerk of Ulſter-county.

Charles de Witt, a Farmer.

ORANGE County.

John Coe, a Judge of the Inferior Court.

Samuel Gall, a Tavern Keeper at Goſhen, and Major in the militia.

When the grand queſtion was put for conſidering the proceedings of the congreſs, there appeared for taking them into conſideration.

Meſſrs.	Boerum,	Nicoll,	Schuyler.
	Seamans or Williams,	Van Cortland,	Ten Broek,
	Woodhull,	Livingſton,	Clinton.
	De Witt,		

And againſt taking them into conſideration,

Meſſrs.	Jauncey,	Billop,	Philipſe,
	De Lancey,	Rappalje,	Van Kleck,
	Walton,	Kiſſam,	Bruſh.
	Col. Seaman,	Wilkins,	

The other Members, viz. Thomas Brinkerhoff, Ten Eyck, Mynderſſe, Wells, Johnſon, Frey, and Coe, being abſent, when the queſtion relating to the proceedings of the congreſs was propoſed, the public muſt wait for ſome future opportunity to be informed of their ſentiments on the intereſting meaſures of the continent, for the preſervation of the Liberties of America.—

A correſpondent, at the end of this liſt, raiſed the following very pertinent Queries:

Firſt, Whether the great number of crown officers; or their near relations in the Aſſembly, is not a proof either of our extreme negligence of our Liberties, or of the vigilance of government for biaſſing our members?

Second, Whether though the higheſt honour is due to the integrity of ſo many Gentlemen, who have nobly riſked their offices by their fidelity to the country, is it not nevertheleſs a ſcandal to the province, that we have as yet no place bill to exclude ſuch from the Houſe of aſſembly as after an election render themſelves dependent upon the Crown for offices held during pleaſure.

Third, Whether from the arbitrary project of the late parliament for introducing a Council into the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, at the pleaſure of the crown, it does not appear to be an indiſpenſible duty firmly to inſiſt upon a law utterly to exclude the dangerous influence of his Majeſty's council, at all elections for repreſentatives of the people.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

WARSAW, December, 29. They write from Moldavia, that the Ruſſians are there ſtill, but they will paſs the Nieſter the 21ſt of this month, 40,000 of that army will remain in Poland, 4000 of which are to be quartered in the invirons of this city.

HAMBURGH, December 16. A private Letter from Munich mentions, that a courier from Rome brought an account that Cardinal Anthony Eugenius Viſconti, formerly Nuncio at the Court of Vienna is elected POPE, and that he propoſed keeping the name of Eugenius.

TURIN, December 14. When King George II. of Great-Britain died, the Republic of Venice ſent two Ambaſſadors to London, to compliment King George III. and they made a public entry upon that occaſion. Upon the death of the King of Spain two Ambaſſadors were ſent and the ſame ceremony performed at Madrid. Upon the death of the King of Sardinia, the Republic of Venice ſent but one Ambaſſador to Turin, and the court would not permit him to make his public entry, but complained to the Republic on one Ambaſſador being only ſent. The Republic delayed giving any anſwer ſo long, that in the interim Louis the XV. died, and two Ambaſſadors were ſent to Paris, who made their public entry there, and complimented Louis the XVI. The court of Turin could not but look upon theſe proceedings as an inſult, and accordingly his Sardinian Majeſty ordered it to be ſignified to the Ambaſſador from Venice, that he muſt appear no more at Court, upon which he ſet off without any further ceremony for Venice.—— This is looked upon as the prelude to a rupture between the two courts, and as intended to juſtify ſome meaſures at preſent upon the carpet, between the King of Sardinia and his allies.

LEGHORN, November 29. The rebels who forced their way through a body of troops under Colonel Dubourg, and reached an inacceſſible hold in the Pieve of Caſicua, after the Colonel retired, who were joined by ſeveral other parties, to the number of 400 and immediately began freſh impredations; they burnt three villages, carried off a quantity of proviſions, and took a party of ſoldiers (35) whom they met with, priſoners; they are headed by a nephew of the famous Giaferi, who is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of all his uncle's warlike qualities: he has juſt iſſued a proclamation, ſummoning every Corſican able to bear arms, to repair to him; the French keep the paſſes too cloſely guarded for this to be of any effect, thoſe who are with him have bound themſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, to contend for their liberty to the laſt drop of blood. It is ſaid that the Count de Marbœuf intends to block them up in an effectual manner which is the only way they can be ſubdued, as the retreat is of ſuch a nature, that 100 men may beat 10,000.

HAGUE, Dec. 26. Mr. M. Roſſignal, Conſul from this republic in Barbary, has ſent advice to the States General, that the King of Morocco has haughtily refuſed and returned the preſents their high Mightineſſes ſent him; at the ſame time complaining that they made very light of his friendſhip, becauſe he knew very well they had ſent more conſiderable preſents to the little States of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, which in ſome degree, were dependent upon him; and therefore, to ſhew his reſentment of this behaviour, he had declared war againſt the Republic.

"A treaty is now much talked of here, which has been kept very ſecret theſe four years. The treaty in queſtion was concluded in 1774 between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Ottoman Porte by which the latter engaged to pay the former 20,000 purſes of piaſtres containing 500 piaſtres each; which makes a ſum of 10,000,000 piaſtres. Four thouſand purſes were ſtipulated to be paid as the treaty was ſigned, and the remaining ſixteen thouſand at two equal payments at four months diſtance, and the Porte likewiſe agreed to give up part of Moldavia and Wallachia, upon the confines of the grand Duchy of Tranſylvania and the bannat of Temeſwaer. In return the Houſe of Auſtria engaged to maintain a conſiderable army upon the frontier (as ſhe has actually done to the great aſtoniſhment of all the world) and to recover all that the Porte ſhould loſe during the war with Ruſſia, &c.

PARIS, Dec. 16. The Royal audience, at which, by the King's order, all the Princes, Dukes and Peers attended, and by invitation all the Biſhops of the dioceſe of Paris, as Honorary Counſellors, was extremely brilliant. They ratified and confirmed the regiſtry of all the edicts paſſed in the bed of juſtice without any alteration. The pre-eminence of the Grand Council was acknowledged, and likewiſe the obedience due from the parliament to the King's edicts. Theſe edicts and declarations formed by the Miniſter are for the future to be communicated to the Attorney and Solicitor General beforethey are brought to be regiſtered, in order to prevent remonſtrances, which always tend to the diſputing of authority, and prove as diſagreeable to the King as to his ſubjects.

"We have been upon the point of ſuppreſſing all the old miniſtry; but their is one that braves oppoſition.

"Advice has been received, that three Engliſh frigates ſtationed in America, have ſeized upon two of our merchant ſhips, laden with military ſtores and French manufactures. The Captain had the precaution to throw their papers overboard before they were taken: and we flatter ourſelves, that if they are able to prove that they ſailed